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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,526	12/13/2005	Kenichi Ishikawa	281773US0X PCT	6396
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			EXAMINER	
			MILLER, DANIEL H	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1775	-
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
•			05/18/2007	ELECTRONIC

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com oblonpat@oblon.com jgardner@oblon.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/560,526	ISHIKAWA ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Daniel Miller	1775			
The MAILING DATE of this communication Period for Reply	n appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RI WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILIN  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 Cf after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicatio  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory p  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by s Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IG DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATED ATTEMPT OF THIS COMMUNICATED ATTEMPT OF THE STATE OF T	ATION.  lly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this communication.  NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on j	13 December 2005.	•			
3) Since this application is in condition for all	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice und	der <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	hdrawn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa	miner.	<b>.</b> .			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)		y the Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to	the drawing(s) be held in abeyance	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the continuous the continuous The oath or declaration is objected to by the	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docum 2. Certified copies of the priority docum 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International But * See the attached detailed Office action for a	ments have been received. ments have been received in Appendic priority documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Su				
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)     Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Mail Date ormal Patent Application				

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement filed 12/13/2005 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

Applicant is reminded that 37 CFR 1.56 entitled "Duty to disclose information material to patentability" states, "The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by § 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98."

In § 1.98, entitle Content of information disclosure statement.

Applicant is required to include in any information disclosure statement filed under § 1.97

First, [a] concise explanation of the relevance, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in § 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent, publication, or other information listed that is not in the English language. The concise explanation may be either separate from applicant's specification or incorporated therein.

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Secondly, [a] copy of the translation if a written English-language translation of a non-English-language document, or portion thereof, is within the possession, custody, or control of, or is readily available to any individual designated in § 1.56(c).

Applicant has not provided the required information for JP documents: 9-63907, 9-

Applicant has not provided the required information for JP documents: 9-63907, 9-192485, 2001-240407, 8-83736.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
  - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 3. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 4. What is b/a? What are the units? It is not clear from the claim language what a and b are? Clarification is required.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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6. Claims 1-8, and 11-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Brownhill (US 4,289,513).

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- 7. Brownhill teaches an activated paper product comprising sheets and fibers made from cellulose (column 6 line 3-35), a latex binder material (column 7 line 29-45), and a particulate (powdery) activated carbon (column 8 lines 10-15, 52-60). The latex binder inherently has water present since it is a liquid. The activated product is used for sorption and filtration of fuel systems for automobile engines (column 7 line 20-25). The product is formed into a complex corrugated honeycomb shape comprised of a plurality o connected layers (see figures 1-3). Given that the composition of Brownhill is substantially similar to that claimed by applicant it would be expected to have similar properties including its butane adsorption rate.
- 8. It has been held that where the claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical in structure or are produced by identical or a substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness will be considered to have been established over functional limitations that stem from the claimed structure. *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977), *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ2d 1655, 1658 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The *prima facie* case can be rebutted by evidence showing that the prior art products do not necessarily posses the characteristics of the claimed products. *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). In the alternative, it would be obvious to optimize the activated carbon content in order to achieve the desired butane adsorption rate.

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9. Regarding the processing limitations of claims 7-8, and 14-20, "even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.", (In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964,966). Once the Examiner provides a rationale tending to show that the claimed product appears to be the same or similar to that of the prior art, although produced by a different process, the burden shifts to applicant to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious different between the claimed product and the prior art product (In re Marosi, 710 F.2d 798, 802, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir. 1983), MPEP 2113). There is no indication that the specific molding (wet-molding) or the use of a slurry that differentiates the claimed invention's final product from that of Brownhill. No patentable distinction is seen.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brownhill (US 4,289,513) in view of Kosaka (US 5,118,329).

- 12. Brownhill, discussed above, is silent as to the use of the honeycomb structure in a fuel evaporation system having two canisters.
- 13. Kosaka teaches a fuel evaporation system having two canisters comprising a canister, one having an activated carbon layer (see figures and column 1 line 15-30).
- 14. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the activated carbon of Brownhill in order to adsorb butane in Kosaka because Brownhill is used for sorption and filtration of fuel systems for automobile engines.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel Miller whose telephone number is (571) 272-1534. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jennifer McNeil can be reached on (571) 272-1540. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Daniel Miller

JENNIFER MCNEIL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
5/13/7